

# THE LILY.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WOMAN.

VOL. VI.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

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## THE LILY,

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For The Lily.

### MY NATIVE MOUNTAINS.

My native mountains! Oh! how dear  
Thy memory is to me;  
Thy lofty peaks and dizzy heights  
I fain once more would see.

Again as when in boyhood's prime  
I'd seek thy cooling shade;  
For much my heart delights to roam  
O'er mountain, wood and glade.

I'd clamber up thy rugged steeps  
To catch thy health-fraught breeze,  
And slake my thirst from trickling rills  
That gen'ret no disease.

'Tis true no towering Himmalah,  
Or cloud-capt Andes heights,  
Rise from the range on which to mark  
The Condor's highest flight.

But a fraternity of mounts,  
Renowned, beloved, arise,  
Which nature's student only knows  
Correctly how to prize.

Let cities boast their glittering spires,  
The fanes that men may rear;  
Of hall of art, of dusty streets,  
And smoky atmosphere—

But give to me my mountain-home,  
So rustic, blithe and free,  
And you may have the world beside—  
For that's the home for me.

PALMYRA, N. Y.

Most of the young men of the village and of the surrounding country vied with each other in paying court to the "belle," who alternately flattered and smiled upon them, and again would treat them with so much scorn and contempt that a year had scarcely passed before she found herself entirely neglected by her rustic admirers, who now, having discovered her true character, only used her name in derision. She did not seem to be troubled, however; as she often made it her boast that she would never marry in sight of her father's chimney; but, as yet, no eligible suitor had made his appearance.

At length a neighbor's son who had been at college two or three years, returned to find the playmate of his childhood changed into a fashionable young lady. On the first meeting he saw her at church, and was quite struck with her pretty face and black eyes—and that evening found him at her father's dwelling. She received him with the most fascinating smiles, and perfectly overwhelmed him with a flow of ornamental words and far-fetched phrases, thinking thereby to display her superior knowledge—but which, together with her affected airs and silly laugh, disenchanted him. Before she had got through singing, playing, and chattering, Orlando wished himself safe at home and asleep—and as soon as he could politely take his leave, he did so, with a promise to call again.

"I am sure I made an impression, mamma," said Laura, as she was about retiring that night.

"I have no doubt of it, my child. The man must be hardened indeed that can resist charms like yours."

The daughter looked in the glass and smiled.

"I know I am a beauty, mamma. But don't you think I'd be throwing myself away upon Orlando?"

"It is better not to be in a hurry to accept him—you may yet find some distinguished man who will fall a captive to your fascinations."

But we will leave the mother and her hopeful daughter to their matrimonial schemes, and say something more respecting Orlando. He was the son of the only physician in the village, and intended pursuing his father's profession. Naturally gay in disposition, and full of life and humor, he was the favorite of all who knew him, but with all his vivacity and apparent thoughtlessness, the young man possessed a strong mind and an energetic character. As time passed, he made frequent visits to Laura's abode—for it began to give him great amusement to listen to the "belle's" flourishes and absurdities—and then, the old lady being an excellent housewife, which her accomplished daughter was not, always had such nice teas, with such delicious cakes and sweetmeats, and superior bread and excellent butter, and so forth, that it is not at all strange that Orlando, being somewhat of a *bon vivant*, should find this abode a very pleasant visiting place. Yet, after listening and being amused, and eating and being gratified, this gallant young gentleman would go on his way home laughing at the ridiculous folly of the mother and daughter, who were doing their utmost to secure him.

Orlando was somewhat surprised one autumn morning to receive a visit from an old and ex-

perienced college chum, who had come to spend a few weeks with him during the shooting season. Roland was his name—he was young, ardent, romantic, and—a dreamer. Well, as I do not intend (as the sailors say) to spin a long yarn, I will let the kind reader imagine how joyfully he was welcomed by Orlando, and how he became domesticated at the good old doctor's dwelling.

One evening the two friends were returning from a day's sport, with their game hanging from their shoulders, and as they passed through a pleasant grove on the outskirts of the village, the sound of gay voices attracted their attention. Peering through the thick undergrowth, the young men espied a bevy of young girls seated beneath a large oak tree, twining garlands of wild flowers. In the midst was one whose fair head was encircled by a wreath of oak leaves, and as Roland gazed upon her, he exclaimed in a low voice to his friend—"The idol of my dreams! Orlando, who is *she*, the wood-nymph crowned with the oak? She is lovely!"

"Beware!" cried the other, suppressing the laughter that rose in his throat, "that is our village belle—beware how you lose your heart to her!"

"How so?" returned the suddenly enamored youth. "Know, dear friend, that the ideal of my soul never greeted my vision before. Ah, those are the eyes, that the sweet, calm face, and the low, classical brow. Orlando, I must know that maiden!"

"With all my heart," answered his companion, as soon as his strongly suppressed merriment permitted him to reply; "come, I will present you."

The young girls were startled at the unexpected intrusion, and Laura blushed so prettily when the stranger was presented, that his admiration was only increased. The "belle" was unusually silent, but listened to Roland's polite speeches with such evident pleasure that the infatuated youth thought her every moment more and more charming. In short, and in fact, Laura, for the only time in her life, was *in love*—for you must know it was not the first time she had seen the handsome young stranger, unknown to himself—and for a while she had totally forgotten her usual affectation. Leaving his gun and game at the Doctor's, Roland accompanied her home and spent a couple of hours at her dwelling. Laura, being really and deeply in love, and bewildered by the plainly expressed admiration of the youth, did not attempt to fascinate him as she had others, but sat silently attentive to his ardent expressions and glowing words, until he, impassioned lover, was on the point of a declaration, which, however, was happily prevented by the entrance of the old lady, who introduced some refreshments. Unlucky woman! you have spoiled all with your edibles! Trifles often lead to great things.

Days passed, and Roland grew more and more enslaved. Orlando, wondering how his friend could be so blind to his charmer's faults, was on the point of enlightening him, when a lucky circumstance saved him the trouble.

There was to be a social gathering one evening at a neighbor's house, and Roland called in the morning on the "belle," to ask her permission

to accompany her. It was about ten o'clock, and the young lady had just crept out of bed with the same degree of peevishness as usual. The window of the sitting-room chanced to be raised, and as Roland stood on the piazza, about to knock at the front door, his ears were greeted with:

"I wonder if I'm to have any breakfast this morning? I believe you mean to starve me!"

"Why don't you get up early, then, like the rest of us?" cried Sammy, her eldest brother, a boy of ten.

"Shut up, you puppy! Who's talking to you?" retorted the sweet Laura, kicking over a chair that stood in her way.

"Ha! ha!" laughed Sam, "I wish your beau could see you now, wouldn't he fall *out* of love?"

"Clear out of that, you little wretch!" cried his sister, giving him a box on the ear that knocked him fairly over.

"Why Laura!" exclaimed the mother upbraidingly, "how can you act so!"

"Oh, hold your tongue!" was the dutiful reply of this model daughter to her doting mother.

Roland had heard enough. Pale as a ghost he walked away from the dwelling he had once thought held an earthly angel, his soul's ideal.

Laura went with another young man to the social gathering aforesaid. Roland was there also, but kept aloof. The "belle" perceiving that something was wrong, to hide her chagrin, commenced a desperate flirtation with a youth who sat near her, and if Roland's eyes had been partially opened in the morning, as to his ideal's real character, they were now fully so. All the affected and mincing airs, and all the flourishing speeches of the "belle" were displayed; and as the disappointed lover stood aloof, with his pale face and clouded brow, he was fully awakened from his dream of love. The ideal was changed into the real.—*True Flag*.

#### WOMEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

PAILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 18, '54.

The National Convention for the advocacy of the Rights of Women met in annual session this morning at Sansom-st. Hall. The attendance was large and mostly composed of those who had social and political wrongs to redress. Mrs. GAGE called the meeting to order, and Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE was chosen President. She accepted the position, though fearful of inability to discharge the duties satisfactorily, as she was enfeebled by a recent attack of inflammation of the lungs. She stated the objects of the Convention. They had claims to human rights—not the mere rights of woman in contradistinction to the rights of man, for humanity knows no distinction. The sexes are alike in regard to pleasure and pain, joy and sorrow, happiness and misery, life and death: woman is alike subject to all that befalls man. We claim a right to the elective franchise, for none under any government unless they participate in making it. We have a right to be represented as well as man. We do not wish it to be understood that we war with individual man, but against bad principles. After a few further remarks, the President announced the following officers:

**Vice-Presidents**—Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia; Frances D. Gage of Missouri; T. M. Higginson of Massachusetts; Martha C. Wright of New York; Thomas Garret of Delaware; Hanna M. T. Cutler of Illinois; Robert Purvis of Pennsylvania.

**Secretaries**—Joseph A. Dugdale, Abby Kimber and Hannah M. Darlington.

**Business Committee**—Lucy Stone, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Myra Townsend, Mary P. Wilson, Hannah M. Darlington, Sarah Pugh, Lydia Mott and Mary Grew.

**Finance Committee**—Susan B. Anthony, Jas. Mott, Ruth Dugdale and Rebecca Flambley.

On taking the question on adopting the officers, but few voted.

Miss Lucy STONE remarked that every person present, who was friendly to the objects of the meeting, should vote. She considered it the duty of every woman to take a part in the proceedings.

Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT considered that it would not be right to place the name of any person on the list of officers unless the owner of that name be present. She desired to know if Miss Kimber was present.

Miss STONE replied that she was not present, but would be sometime during the session.

Mrs. ROSE, President, remarked that she fully coincided with the views expressed by Miss Stone, and hoped that every lady present would respond so that she can be distinctly heard.

The question was now taken on the adoption of the officers as named, and they were adopted.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. DUGDALE, Secretary, read a long letter from Mrs. Olive Starr Waitt of Illinois, in which she detailed her views on educational, political and religious rights.

Miss STONE, from the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions.

The resolutions were read as follows:

*Resolved*, That we congratulate the true friends of woman upon the rapid progress which her cause has made during the year past, in spite of the hostility of the bad, and the prejudices of the good.

*Resolved*, That woman's aspiration is to be the only limit of woman's destiny.

*Resolved*, That so long as woman is debarred from an equal education, restricted in her employments, denied the right of independent property if married, and denied in all cases the right of controlling the legislation which she is nevertheless bound to obey, so long must the woman's rights agitation be continued.

*Resolved*, That in perfect confidence that what we desire will one day be accomplished, we commit the cause of woman to God and to Humanity.

*Resolved*, That in demanding the educational rights of woman, we do not deny the natural distinctions of sex, but only wish to develop them fully and harmoniously.

*Resolved*, That in demanding the industrial rights of woman, we only claim that she should have "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," which is, however, impossible while she is restricted to a few ill-paid avocations, and unable (if married) to control her own earnings.

*Resolved*, That in demanding the political rights of woman, we simply assert the fundamental principle of democracy, that taxation and representation should go together, and that if this principle be denied, all our institutions must fall with it.

*Resolved*, That our present democracy is an absurdity, since it deprives woman even of the political power which is allowed to her in Europe and abolishes all other aristocracy only to establish a new aristocracy of sex, which includes all men and excludes all women.

*Resolved*, That it is because we recognize the beauty and sacredness of the family, that we demand for woman an equal position there, instead of her losing, as now, the control of her own property, the custody of her own children, and, finally, her own legal existence—under laws which have all been pronounced by jurists "a disgrace to a heathen nation."

*Resolved*, That we urge it upon the women of every American State—first, to petition the Legislature for universal suffrage and a reform in the rights of property; second, to use their utmost efforts to improve female education; third, to open as rapidly as possible new channels for female industry.

Miss STONE took occasion to deliver a brief address on the subject of the resolutions, and congratulate the assembly on the advancement of the subject of Woman's Rights. Inferior in no respect to man, but made his equal by one Creator, we are of the same organization—we rise and fall together. Miss S., in concluding, enjoined upon the Association to "learn to labor and to wait."

Mrs. TRACY CUTLER of Ill. delivered a speech in favor of the resolutions, and at times was quite eloquent. She gave, also, a glowing account of the progress of the cause in that State.

Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, of Missouri, delivered an address replete with eloquence. Her language was vivid and abounded with poetic thought.

The cause of Woman's Rights is progressing rapidly in that State.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, from New York, was next introduced to the audience. She detailed the manner in which the cause has progressed in New York State—the cheering prospects of having legislative action in favor of some of the principles now advocated by the friends of Woman's Rights. She had traveled through many counties in this State—was coldly received—was shunned at the dinner table—avoided in the streets—but after lecturing, the prejudice melted away, woman's rights stock suddenly arose, and the lecturer was looked upon as a woman after all.

Mrs. TRACY CUTLER desired to know whether women could now become members of the National Education Society. On this point she delivered a forcible speech, on the aptitude of woman to impart instruction, and enjoined it upon every lady present, if she is to fulfill her duties, she must have rights.

Mrs. MOTT made an explanation as to the meeting of the National Association, but could not give a positive answer to the question.

On motion, adjourned to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

#### SECOND DAY.

At half past 10 o'clock Mrs. ROSE, the President, called the Convention to order, and said the time having arrived to open the meeting, the Secretary will read the minutes of yesterday's proceedings.

The minutes having been read, Mr. DUGDALE, Secretary, moved that the name of Marendia B. RANDALL, of Vermont, be added to the list of Vice Presidents, which was agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. HIGGINSON was introduced to the meeting, and in a few preliminary remarks, introduced a letter from MARY R. RAMSDALE, of Providence, R. I., respecting the publication of the *Una*, of which her sister, PAULINA W. DAVIS, is the editress. This paper is devoted to the dissemination of the principles of Woman's Rights, but as the health of the editress has become much impaired in consequence of her editorial labors, a few suggestions were made for the establishing of a national paper, as a central organ, devoted to the advocacy of Woman's Rights, by which the principles may be fully and fairly laid before the nation at large. The names of a number of talented American ladies are mentioned as suitable persons to take charge of the paper, and the city of New York is recommended as the most proper place for the publication of the paper.

Mr. HIGGINSON spoke at considerable length on the importance of newspaper enterprise, its power and the danger and difficulty attending the same. He cautioned his friends, however, not to accept too easily the proposition to establish a national organ. The expenses will be heavy, and in our present condition it would, perhaps, go down like a mill-stone. The report of the proceedings of our Convention have already been spread before the world, and for the faithfulness of the reports he would take occasion to thank the Philadelphia reporters. In conclusion, he begged leave to offer the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, that it is not expedient to establish a newspaper as the National organ of the Woman's Rights Convention.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to appoint a committee who shall provide for the preparation and publication in widely circulated journals of facts and arguments relative to our cause.

Lucretia MOTT seconded the resolutions. She stated that at a convention held at Syracuse, N. Y., two years ago, it was resolved upon to leave the publication of newspapers to individual enterprise. She exhorted the members to be careful how they incurred any further responsibility; it would be far better to continue our convention meetings, and advocate the glorious cause of woman's rights as we have done since our commencement. We have been met with ridicule, our characters have been personally assailed; but what care we for that as long as we have truth on our side. Do not let us establish a national organ yet; for there still remains a heavy debt for the publication of our reports. We can retire to

our homes, and continue as we have done up to the present time, labor for the glorious cause of woman.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison begged to make a few remarks. He did not know that he was quite ready for the resolutions. If it is necessary to have an organ against slavery, it may be necessary to have a journal to promulgate the principles of woman's rights. If the anti-slavery journals were abolished, there would be but little said about slavery in the country. He would beg leave to remind the meeting of the old adage that "What's everybody's business is nobody's business." He did not know that it was a proper time to establish a national organ, but he considered it necessary that we should act with care.

Mrs. Mott rejoined and expressed her fears that organs or organization often worked their own dissolution.

Mr. Higginson now offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we regard as the duty of the friends of the movement, to give their encouragement to the periodicals which have been established by individual energy in its support.

Mr. Garrison moved to amend that it is not expedient at the present time to establish a National paper, &c.

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. George Sunter, of Canada, considered that if papers devoted to woman's rights were left to chance, it would be much better than if under the guardianship of an organization.

Mr. Geo. P. Davis, of Pennsylvania, rose to a point of order, that the resolutions offered by Mr. Higginson should not take precedence over the resolutions offered by the Business Committee.

The resolutions were laid temporarily on the table.

Miss Lucy Stone now took the stand, and was greeted with applause. She considered that Mr. Higginson had covered the whole ground in his remarks made in introducing the letter of Miss Ramsdale. The time was when it may have been necessary to establish an organ, but we now have access to the newspapers at large, which would seem to her to avoid the necessity of an organization. We wish no paper as a national organ. The papers in general will now publish all that women wish, and have shown for several years past no desire to misrepresent our principles. She liked that kind of liberty which gives each individual the right to speak, to think, and to act.

Mrs. Tracy Cutler opposed organization. It is not necessary to assume the responsibility of publishing a paper, for *legally*, we are all *dead women*, and of course our word cannot be taken.

The question was about to be taken on the resolution, whereupon a member complained that so few voted on the questions. He hoped there would be a hearty response.

A member arose in the audience and asked if the men were allowed to vote.

President—Certainly we will allow men to vote.

Mr. Garrison—not exactly permitted, they have the right.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, several hundred voting for them.

Miss Lucy Stone now wished to introduce the subject of making some arrangements to raise money to be given to persons for writing prize stories on the several subjects in which the wrongs of women may be fully and artistically developed. In some States a woman has no right to make a will—let us have a prize tale written on this subject. In other States a mother has no right to the custody of her child. A prize story on this subject would tell with thrilling effect. Other subjects of woman's wrongs were introduced by the fair speaker, and she finally concluded by hoping that a committee might be appointed to make the proper arrangements to procure prize essays on the various points alluded to by her. She hoped that when they retired home they would calmly consider the matter.

Mr. Garrison seconded the views advanced by Miss Stone.

Mrs. Prince, a colored woman, took the stand and gave a long account of her wreck upon a vessel bound home from the West Indies, many years since, in consequence of which the wreck was

towed into New Orleans. While detained at that city for repairs, she saw much of the evils of slavery. A vessel was towed down the river in her sight, having on board 700 slaves, bound to Texas to be sold. None of them were much beyond twenty years of age, and every one of the girls had babies, most being as white as any lady within her hearing.

On motion of Mr. Garrison, a Committee was appointed to take the subject into consideration as introduced by Miss Lucy Stone.

Susan B. Anthony next addressed the Convention on the subject of memorializing the Legislatures of the several States. Miss A. enforced the subject, in which she alluded to the wrong which women suffer in consequence of intemperate husbands. Several facts which came to her knowledge while traveling through the State of New York, were detailed in glowing language. On a very cold night a rap was made at her door. A poor German woman applied for admission. She had traveled for eight miles, was hungry and faint, and wanted bread. She had been on a mission to a place eight miles distant, to endeavor to regain a quantity of potatoes which had been given to a man in payment of her husband's rum bill, while her children at home were famishing for want of food. Here was a wrong that should be redressed.

The speaker also detailed a fact of a father taking forcible custody of his daughter and binding her out in a house of ill-fame, despite the remonstrances of his heart-broken wife. In her State the wife cannot sue in her own name, and from this fact alone women suffer many wrongs. Miss Anthony concluded by urging the women present to petition the Legislatures of the several States.

Joseph Dugdale in a few remarks said that he had written many wills, but he had never seen the first man who desired to leave his wife as he would have her to leave him in the event of her own death.

He enforced this statement by detailing circumstances and facts, that, in the course of his life, had fallen under his immediate notice, which were told with thrilling effect.

He hoped that friends of the cause would let their charity begin at home, and by providing by their last wills for the comfort of their wives and children, prevent the legal outrages so often perpetrated upon the survivors in their hour of desolation. Adjourned.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

On re-assembling at 3 o'clock the consideration of the resolutions from the Business Committee was resumed. Mrs. Cutler read an invitation from the Female Medical College to visit that institution, and to attend the lectures, and took the opportunity to speak complimentary of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania as being the first city and State not only in the Union, but in the world, to establish such an institution. There were four colleges in Ohio that admitted females as graduates, but the Philadelphia institution is the only one exclusively devoted to females.

Mrs. Ann Preston, a Professor in the Female Medical College, spoke upon the expediency and necessity for the medical education of females, and the thriving prospects of the institution, and the growing desire among females to enter the medical profession.

Henry Grew said he was an advocate of the rights of women as far as was consistent with Divine Revelation. It does not pertain to either man or woman to define the sphere in which they should act, that belongs to the Infinite. He could not therefore accord with all that is claimed by the advocates of woman's rights of a perfect equality. He quoted from Genesis, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee," to show that by the revealed will of God perfect equality was not accorded to woman.

He also quoted other passages from the Testament to show that home was the proper sphere of woman, and that subjection to the husband was a pre-requisite. In objecting to the right claimed of occupying chairs in College or the pulpit, he quoted—"Let your women keep silent in the churches, for they are not permitted to speak," to show that this claim is not consistent with the commands of Holy Writ. A number of similar

quotations of the same tenor. Woman was told to go forth in the labors of the Gospel, and he bid her to continue in her labors, but not to soar too high, else she must not object to his clipping her wings, that she may come back to her proper position, in accordance with the Divine will. He hoped he would not be misunderstood. He accorded with all the efforts for the amelioration of the wrongs of humanity, governed only by the revelations of Divine Providence. As for the propriety of women becoming legislators and orators, he could not see how this would accord with Holy Writ, but he was open to conviction, and individually would as lief be governed by a woman as a man.

Mrs. Cutler responded in a most eloquent address, controverting the arguments of the reverend father in Israel, for whom she professed the utmost respect and esteem. She took the creation as recorded in Genesis as the basis of her argument, contending that God never gave the sovereignty of the earth to man until Eve was created, and then it was given to both equally, and it was not until death had entered the world through their joint transgression that Eve was put under subjection to Adam. The consequence of that sin, that woman should bring forth children in sorrow, and man was compelled to labor all the days of his life for the sustenance of himself and progeny. The coming of Christ, she argued, restored all things to their original position, and the perfect equality between the sexes was restored. Woman was taken by the Creator, not from his feet, that he should trample upon her, not from his head, that she should rule over him, but from his bosom, that she should be his equal in all things. The speaker did not attempt to controvert the quotations from the Apostles, as in her opinion, they were intended for the mere government of the then young churches, and must mainly be attributed to the old leaven of Judaism, and not to the new dispensation, which was then but imperfectly understood. [The speaker's arguments were well received by the audience, and at the close there was much applause.]

Mary L. Cox said a few words on the same side, contending that Christ had himself sent forth the first female preacher, in charging the woman of Samaria to tell the things she had seen and heard to her neighbors. Adjourned.

Addresses were made in the evening by Lucy Stone, Frances D. Gage, Mrs. Rose and others.

#### THIRD DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.

At the Woman's Rights Convention this afternoon, Mr. Garrison and Lucretia Mott continued the argument upon the Bible quotations offered by Henry Grew from the Old and New Testament, to prove that woman was not the equal of man, and showing her subjection to him, controverting them by other quotations.

The resolutions offered on the first day were unanimously adopted. The Convention agreed to meet again next year at Cincinnati.

A Committee was appointed, of which Wendell Phillips is the Chairman, to decide upon the merits of the different essays upon the subject of Woman's Rights, and the prizes to be offered.

The meeting in the evening was addressed by Emma R. Coe, Mary Grew and Lucy Stone.

—Cardinal Richelieu used to say that it would take as many masses to pray souls out of purgatory, as it would take snow balls to heat an oven.

George R. Graham, Esq., having withdrawn from all editorial, or other connection, with Graham's Magazine, will edit a new illustrated periodical entitled the American Leader.

—The hearth is childhood's seminary. It is here that the important duties of life are learned. 'Tis important because it is universal—the dreariest cot in all the land has its sacred hearth. The maxims here inculcated become woven with the wool and web of after-life, and give it color, texture and form.

## THE LILY.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 1, 1854

## "THE JUBILEE."

In fulfillment of an engagement made with Hopeful Star Lodge, of Marlboro, we visited that place on the 21st ult. to take part in the proceedings of a public meeting of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

At half past one the members of the Order in attendance held a private meeting in the Methodist Church, after which a procession was formed, and led by the Rootstown Brass Band, marched round the square to the Town Hall, where the exercises were to be held.

When we entered the Hall it was densely filled with members of the Order and others; and outside, the open windows and doors were also filled with spectators and listeners.

Brother S. J. Conklin of New York presided. The exercises were opened by a Song from the Choir of Hopeful Star Lodge.

Wm. Batten, of the same Lodge, then gave a short but well written and well read address.

Music by the Band followed; after which we occupied the stand for about an hour and a half, showing the evils of the liquor traffic, the necessity for prohibitory laws, and proving the constitutionality of such laws by quoting decisions of eminent Judges and lawyers; also showing the necessity for united action among the friends of the cause, the wants supplied by the Order of Good Templars, its history, the objects and purposes, the hopes and duties of its members, &c.

The audience were then favored by a song from the Choir.

Mrs. Dr. Nutt, of Limaville, a representative from Light at Last Lodge, then gave an address of about half an hour in length. As we took no notes, we will not attempt to report her remarks. They were good and to the point.

Two little girls were now placed upon the stand who delighted the audience with a Temperance song. It was well sung, and did them much credit.

Brief remarks were made by Mr. Page of Ravenna, and one or two other gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned.

All passed off pleasantly, and we doubt not to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We did not learn how many lodges were represented, nor the names of all those that were. Members were present from Alliance, Randolph, Atwater and Rootstown. We presume other lodges were represented, but we failed to make any inquiry into the matter, and as we did not attend the private meeting, have no means now of knowing. Much praise is due the Marlboro Lodge for conceiving and carrying forward the meeting, and we trust it will result in good to the Order and the cause.

In the evening of the same day, at the request of the citizens of Marlboro and others, we gave a lecture on the subject of Woman's Rights.

## RAVENNA.

We accepted an invitation from Mr. Page of Ravenna, to visit that city and lecture on Temperance on the evening of the 22nd, (Sunday) and accordingly rode over there from Marlboro in the morning. A series of Sunday evening meetings have been held there during the summer, addressed by the clergymen of the different churches, and others.

The evening proved a dark and stormy one; nevertheless the large Hall was filled with as many as could be comfortably seated, and our remarks were listened to with much attention.

Great efforts have been made by the citizens of that city to rid themselves of the curse of the liquor traffic; and they have in a great measure succeeded. Many prosecutions have taken place under the new liquor laws, and the vendors of the poison have been punished by fine and imprisonment. The traffic is not now carried on openly anywhere in the city. Doubtless some liquor is sold, but if so, it is done slyly and with the utmost caution.

A Lodge of Good Templars has been recently instituted there; they have also a lodge of the Temple of Honor and Social Degree, in a flourishing condition.

The Prescott House, of Ravenna—a good hotel, and the best in the place—is a temperance house. Its proprietor, Mr. Folger, is a tried and true temperance man, and a worthy host, and we bespeak for him the patronage of the traveling public.

We had the pleasure of meeting an old acquaintance soon after our arrival at Ravenna—Dr. Wm. Caine, formerly of Seneca Falls, N. Y.—with whom, and his amiable wife, we spent the time of our stay in the city very pleasantly. Dr. Caine has settled there as a practicing Homeopathic physician. His many friends in old Seneca will be glad to learn, as were we, of his success and prosperity.

## RANDOLPH.

Soon after noon on Monday the 23rd, we left Ravenna for Randolph—having passed our word to the Secretary of the Ladies' Temperance Alliance of that place that we would lecture there in the evening. The meeting was held in the Congregational Church. The night was dark and lowering, but a good audience were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Brainard, the President of the Alliance. The Secretary, Mrs. Price, read the proceedings of the last meeting of the Society, after which six delegates were appointed to the meeting of the county Alliance, to be held the week following.

The business of the meeting being disposed of, we took the desk and proceeded with our lecture.

The meeting was opened and closed by the singing of appropriate temperance songs by several voices.

We would that the mass of women in this State resembled in courage, determination and devotion to the temperance cause, and the cause of woman, a little band whom we met in Randolph. They are truly working women. It was in Randolph, as our readers will remember, that the women turned out to the polls last spring, and not only labored to have the men vote right, but got up a ballot box of their own, into which over fifty votes were cast.

The same spirit which then actuated them, prevails among them still; and if Randolph continues to be cursed with the liquor traffic, it will not be owing to a want of energetic action on the part of the leaders in that movement.

There is a Lodge of the Temple of Honor and Social Degree in Randolph, and also a recently organized Lodge of Good Templars.

On Tuesday morning, the 24th, accompanied by three of the sisters of Crescent Lodge, we went by carriage to Atwater, to take the cars.

Here we bid adieu to our friends, and were soon whirled over the distance that separated us from home.

Altogether we had a very pleasant trip, and we enjoyed it much. We only regretted that our duty to The Lily made it necessary to hasten our return. We would gladly have prolonged our stay a few days in that section of the State, could we have done so without neglecting business at home.

## Women's Rights Convention.

We lay before our readers as full a report of the National Convention as we have been able to gather from the papers. The evening meetings were not reported, nor the proceedings of the third day at any length. The time was principally occupied in the discussion of the resolutions.

The convention is said to have been more than usually interesting and harmonious; and it has left a very favorable impression on the community where it was held. We have seen no word of censure or ridicule bestowed upon any part of the proceedings, by the press. It has treated the matter fairly and respectfully. The justice of woman's claims is gaining a strong hold upon the minds of the people everywhere, and ridicule is fast giving way to reason and reflection.

We have seen no report of the Indiana Convention, but hope to be able to give some account of it in our next. We expected to have been able to meet with the friends at Indianapolis, but the absence of Mr. Bloomer from home brought us more than a usual amount of business care, and prevented our leaving for so long a time as an attendance at the convention would have required.

## Editorial Visit to Nebraska.

Mr. BLOOMER, late editor of the *Western Home Visitor*, and the husband of Mrs. Bloomer of Dress Reform notoriety, arrived at Bluff City yesterday, and crossed the river into Nebraska to-day, visiting Florence, and returning by Omaha. He looks hale and hearty, and seems to enjoy the ride across the prairies admirably. We extend to him the editor's true pioneer welcome, and shall with much pleasure show him the civilities of our city by attending him in a short chase for game, if such sport should please him.—*Omaha Arrow*.

We copy the above for the benefit of Mr. Bloomer's numerous relatives and friends in New York. He is probably turning his steps homeward about this time, and we know of at least one who will give him as cordial a welcome back, as that extended by the pioneer editor of Nebraska.

By the way, the editor of the *Arrow* will have to adopt some other plan for showing the civilities of the city than that spoken of above—for his guest knows nothing about handling a gun; and as his bump of destructiveness is very small, we fancy he would not be pleased with that kind of "sport." However, the welcome will be none the less gratifying, nor the civilities shown him less appreciated or less thankfully received. And on our part we extend to our brother of the *Arrow* hearty thanks for the cordial welcome and kind attention given to our "gude mon" while sojourning far from home in a land of strangers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Letters containing money for THE LILY have been received from the following persons since our last number was issued:

A. J. Lawrence, Harriet Brown, Carrie D. Filkins, E. H. Bernard, Wm. E. Lukins, R. Danzer, D. Clarence McNeil, Margaret McGaffick, Emilie L. Drake, E. V. Partello, Mrs. J. V. Hull, E. M. Griffing, B. H. Ward, Wm. Walker.

## WOMEN AT THE POLLS!

A correspondent from the "Empire State" informs us that old party lines are happily almost effaced, and the main issue at the next election will be between the friends of TEMPERANCE and the desperate hosts of RUM—the Gubernatorial Ticket of the former being headed by the noble MYRON H. CLARK; while the latter, divided into "Hards" and "Softs", are endeavoring to make men drunk enough to throw away their votes on "Fogy" Bronson, or his brazen veto rival, Seymour,—both destined, as we trust, to inglorious defeat.

To give their favorite, however, an overwhelming majority, temperance men would invoke the aid of our sex also, to swell the votes for Mr. Clark.

For which purpose, our friend suggests the expediency of urging all Temperance Women in the State, who can be spared from home upon election day, to supply themselves with tickets of that kind—attend the polls in person—and hand out votes to all who will consent to use them.

This was the way in which, (through the labors of Mrs. VAUGHAN and other active females) so many Maine Law members were last year sent to the Assembly from New York city; and we hope their good example will be largely imitated elsewhere, in the coming strife.

The question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law which was submitted to the people of Pennsylvania at the recent election was lost by a small majority. This result is attributed to the Germans. The friends in that State have strong hopes that such a law will, notwithstanding, be passed by the Legislature next winter.

In Indiana, we learn the result is in favor of a prohibitory law.

The election is soon to come off in New York; and unless the Know Nothing portion of the temperance men prove recreant to their principles and their pledges, and vote for an Anti-Maine Law, Pro-Slavery candidate for Governor, and thus weaken the strength of the temperance army, the result in that State will be a glorious victory over the leader of the rum hosts.

It seems hardly possible that temperance men will, at this important crisis in the cause, let other issues lead them off to the support of its enemies; yet fears are entertained by some, that many of them will, in the coming contest, be ready to sacrifice the two great questions of interest to our country—Temperance and Freedom—to that less important one, whether or not our adopted citizens shall enjoy the rights of citizenship.

The nomination of Mr. Ullman makes us less confident as to the result in New York than before; yet we can but hope, and believe, that this bringing out of a fourth candidate will not be sufficient to defeat the true and tried champion of temperance—the true American—MYRON H. CLARK. Woe to our country, if Intemperance and Slavery are to be chosen over the minor evil of a few foreign votes and a few foreign office holders in our government!

If there really is danger of treachery in the temperance ranks, it becomes those who are true to be more watchful and energetic when the day of trial comes.

We hope in our next to be able to announce the election of MYRON H. CLARK as Governor of the Empire State.

As will be seen by her card, Mrs. Hopperton has removed from Richmond, Ind., to Springfield, O.

A kiss avails more than a kick.—*Mrs. Bloomer's Lily.*

If the *Lily* means a woman's kiss, there is no question of the truth of the assertion. And yet it seems hard, if women must kiss rum suckers and beer swillers, instead of kicking them, in order to effect their redemption from the cup.—*Organ.*

"A kiss avails more than a kick." We never said that, Mr. *Organ*, and we don't know who is the author. Neither had we anything to do with its appearance in *The Lily*. The printer "in making up" needed a line, and selected one to suit himself, without consulting us. When discovered, we could not fully endorse it, but thought it too small a matter to stop the press for.

Sometimes a kiss will avail more than a kick and sometimes it will not. It depends very much upon the person one has to deal with. We are inclined to think the *Organ* has received a kick from some source which has been more available than all the kisses it has ever received. A short time since it wished for power to open the Ballot box to women, and now it talks about it being hard for women to kiss the drunkard, instead of kicking him. Verily, something has aroused the *Organ* to become an advocate of Woman's Rights!

If our memory serves us right, it is but a year or two since a long article appeared in the *Organ*, condemning those women who would resort to kicking "in order to effect the redemption of rum suckers from the cup," and exhorting the wives of drunkards to cling to the besotted and rotten carcasses of their husbands, even if by so doing they suffered ten thousand deaths. It bade them treat the "rum suckers and beer swillers" with kindness and devotion, and lavish upon them smiles and tears and gentle loving words. It spoke glowingly of the opportunity thus afforded the drunkard's wife for exhibiting the noblest and most heroic traits in her character; and even made it a virtue in her to die a martyr to his base appetites and passions. Nay, it almost made drunkenness itself a virtue, because it brings suffering; and it coolly told her to remember that "suffering is the purifier of her nature—that her present sufferings may work out incalculable good; and her patient endurance of all may fit her for higher usefulness and joy than she has ever known."

Such was the sentiment and the language once uttered by the *Organ* to the wretched wife of the drunkard. Now he says "it seems hard if women must kiss rum suckers and beer swillers, instead of kicking them, in order to effect their redemption from the cup!"

Surely it was not a kiss that has wrought this wonderful change in the *Organ*. Some more powerful argument, nearly resembling a kick, must have been brought to bear upon his mind to thus enlist his sympathies and feelings in behalf of woman. He would now open the Ballot box to her, had he the power, and he strongly intimates that a kick from her would be more available than a kiss in the redemption of the drunkard.

Whatever the cause which has led the old fogey editor of the *Organ* to break the shell of prejudice and bigotry in which he had encased himself, we rejoice to see such signs of progress as he now presents. It does our heart good to see conservatism thus forced to give way before the more liberal and enlightened sentiment of the age.

"A kiss avails more than a kick?" No, not always. We think a kick will avail more than a kiss with Frank. Pierce, Stephen A. Douglass &

Co. A kick will avail more than a kiss with Gov. Seymour, and his rum-selling, rum-drinking supporters. A kick will avail more than a kiss with the narrow-minded, little-souled, prejudiced and bigoted supporters of oppression, injustice and wrong everywhere. A kiss will avail much at proper times, and in certain quarters; but a kick is quite as available at other times, and in other directions.

We learn that Mrs. C. I. H. NICHOLS, of Vermont, formerly editor of the Windham County *Democrat*, and well known as an able advocate of Temperance and Woman's Rights, is preparing to remove with her family to Kansas. Mrs. N. is a woman of superior abilities, and will do honor to any place where she may become a resident, and grace any circle of which she may become a member. No truer friend of freedom can be found than she, and if the wives of all the men who settle in Kansas are like her in this particular, slavery will never gain a foothold on that soil. Our good wishes go with Mr. and Mrs. Nichols to their new home. May they be prospered in their doings, and may they live to see Kansas declared a free State.

*THE TEMPLAR AND WATCHMAN*, published at Ithaca N. Y., has recently changed hands, and is now published by M. S. Barnes and C. F. Williams. It is under the editorial charge of Mr. Barnes.

With the change of proprietors the paper has greatly changed for the better, both in appearance and matter. It is ably conducted, and will rank with the very best temperance papers in the country. Success to it.

## WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

DEAR MRS. BLOOMER:—We have had a good time here in this city of Brotherly Love, at our National Women's Rights Convention. All, so far, has gone harmoniously. So far as I know, in public and private, not one inharmonious word has fallen upon my ear. We differ, but we do not wrangle: and all our discord is harmony. The interest has increased throughout, and the evening of our second day, the room—Sansom Hall, a large commodious room, would not hold the audience, at 25 cts. a head. Every aisle and spare place was filled, and they stood patiently and quietly for three hours and a half, listening with intense interest to the voices of women. Never have our women done themselves more credit, or our great and good cause more justice. One subject came up for discussion, and was ably canvassed, pro and con—the propriety of establishing a National Organ for our purpose. But it was decided without a dissenting voice that with our differing interests, our differing religious opinions, our differing section interests and our poverty, we were not yet prepared to take upon ourselves such a responsibility—particularly as the press now is everywhere opening to our wants and wishes.

Words of high praise and encouragement were spoken of all those women who had dared the difficulty of publishing papers devoted to so unpopular a cause: and, as you will see by the resolutions, they were recommended to the patronage of the friends.

I enclose the reports, which are condensed, though in the main fair.

In haste,  
F. D. GAGE.

"LIFE ILLUSTRATED," is the title of a new weekly newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. Published at \$2 00 a year; by Fowlers & Wells, 308, Broadway, New York.

For The Lily.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND WOMAN'S WRONGS  
ACCORDING TO LAW.

## NO. VIII.

In the last two numbers we have considered at considerable length the advantages which the husband derives in a pecuniary point of view by marriage. We will now consider, in the first place, his liability to loss in the same point of view.

And first, the husband by marriage becomes liable to pay the debts of his wife, contracted before marriage. This liability does not depend in the smallest degree upon his having received property by his wife; and, whether he receive a large estate with her, or none at all, he is alike answerable; for the rule of law is, that he must perform in pecuniary matters after marriage, all that his wife was bound to perform before marriage. But these debts must be collected of him during coverture, or they cannot be collected at all. His representatives will not be bound to pay them, but they will survive as against the wife, even though she may be utterly destitute of any property. So if the wife first die, the husband is released. Thus where A. marries B., who owes, at the time of her marriage, \$1,000, and has in possession \$10,000; by the marriage the \$10,000 are invested absolutely in A., the husband; and he is liable to pay her debt of \$1,000. But if B., the wife, should die at any time after the marriage, before his creditor could collect this debt, the husband is not liable to pay it. This is one of those arbitrary and absurd distinctions so frequently to be met with in the law, which have not a particle of reason or common sense for their basis. The husband is also liable for the torts (wrongs) of his wife, committed before marriage, so far as she can be made answerable for them in damages; but they must, like her debts, be collected during coverture. This liability extends, as a matter of course, to her torts and frauds committed during coverture. If committed in his presence, or by his order, he alone is liable; if not, they are jointly liable. Where the remedy is only damages by suit or a fine, the husband is liable with the wife, but the husband alone can be imprisoned. If the tort, or offence be punished criminally, the wife alone is to be imprisoned, unless there be evidence of coercion on the part of the husband.

Second, the husband is bound to maintain his wife. He must provide her with necessaries suitable to her situation and his condition in life; and if he do not do this, then he is liable to others for debts contracted for such necessaries. His consent is not necessary, and it can never be presumed in the case when he refuses to provide them for her. If he should turn her out of doors, and forbid all mankind to supply her with necessities, yet he would be bound to fulfil her contracts for them. In no circumstances can the husband refuse to provide for his wife, unless her marriage has been declared at an end by a decree of divorce. If he treat her with such cruelty that she is obliged to leave him, he is not only bound at law for her necessities, but a court of equity will decree her a separate maintenance, suitable to her condition in life. But the husband is not liable for ready money lent to the wife; nor is he liable for her necessities if the wife depart from the husband without cause, and without his consent; and it has been held that nothing short of personal violence will justify a woman leaving her husband—not even if he bring another woman into his house to reside there as his mistress.

The above are the principal responsibilities assumed by the husband at marriage. We shall next refer to several matters in which both sexes are mutually interested.

1st, Heirship. The husband and wife can never inherit as heir to each other, but their estates, in default of representatives, would escheat to the State. The laws of some of the States permit, however, that the surviving husband or wife inherit the property left by the other at death, where no heirs, immediate or remote, are living. Thus the hundredth cousin is preferred to the wife or husband in the distribution of property.

2nd, Wills. Single women have power to make

wills; but it is a general rule that a wife cannot devise her lands by will, nor can she make a testament of her chattels, except those which she holds in the right of another, or which are settled upon her as her separate property, without the license of her husband. This rule however has been greatly modified in several States, and in all those where married women are allowed to hold property separate from their husbands, the right of the wife to make a will has been restored to her.

3rd. Contracts. A married woman cannot make a contract during coverture, because she has entered into an indissoluble connection, by which she is placed under the power and protection of her husband. The note of a wife would therefore be worthless, unless she had a separate property which she was authorized to hold, either by law or a marriage settlement. When a married woman makes a conveyance of real estate, her husband must join with her, or his life interest will remain. The wife may also release her right of dower by deed. She may also purchase lands, without her husband's consent, and the conveyance will be good, if the husband does not avoid it by some act declaring his dissent; but the husband becomes entitled to the use of such lands as soon as the title vests in the wife. A wife is not bound by a covenant of warranty contained in a deed. Contracts between husband and wife are in general void: but the Courts have enforced a contract on the part of the husband with his wife to provide a separate maintenance. A conveyance by the wife to the husband, of lands, would be void. The husband may make such conveyance to his wife by giving the deed to A., who deeds it in turn to the wife. Such a conveyance is held to be good against subsequent creditors, but would be void as against existing debts. Can there any good reason be assigned why the husband should not convey directly to the wife, instead of adopting this circuitous route? In States where women are authorized to hold separate property, they may of course make contracts binding the same.

Married women cannot sue or be sued alone; but must be joined in all cases with their husbands—even when the action relates to their personal property; and when the action is against the husband, the wife must sue by her next friend. Women may act as agents for their husbands, and their acts, when done in the ordinary course of business, will be binding. Married women cannot engage in business on their own account without the consent of their husbands.

4th. Children. In the eye of the law, the father is the natural guardian of his children, and entitled to their custody, care and education. He has the natural right to bring them up in his own faith, and give such instruction and discipline as he may deem best for their present and future welfare. The law regards him as the head of the family; obliges him to provide for its wants, and commits the children to his charge, in preference to the claims of the mother or any other person. Of course then, he may take them where he pleases, clothe them as he pleases, and educate them according as his own judgment shall dictate, and at his death he may dispose of their custody during their minority, *by will*, and thus tear them away from the tender care of the mother. Whatever authority mothers exercise over their children during coverture, they are in a legal point of view considered only as agents of their husband, having no legal authority of their own over their children; for says Blackstone, "a mother, as such, is entitled to no power over her offspring, but only to reverence and respect." It therefore follows that if the wife leave her husband, she cannot take her children with her; they must remain with the father.

5th. Divorce. The marriage tie can only be sundered either by death, or a decree of divorce. We have considered the effects of the former, and in reference to the latter, the laws of the different States are so various, and contain so many contradictory provisions, that it is difficult to present the subject to the reader with much clearness or precision. It may however be laid down as a general rule, that where the act for which the decree of divorce is pronounced is the fault of the hus-

band, the Court will assign the wife a part of the husband's estate forever, for her maintenance, or compel him in some way to provide for her support. The disposal of the children is also in such cases at the discretion of the Court making the decree. On the other hand, if the ground of the divorce be the fault of the wife, she will lose all claim upon her husband's estate, and cannot have dower. Neither will any part of her former estate which she brought to her husband at marriage, be restored to her, except at the discretion of the Court. The title of her real estate would not of course be effected by the divorce, but the husband would continue to be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the same during his lifetime, and after her death, as tenant by courtesy.

CIVIS.

From the New York Tribune.

## WOMEN'S STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1854.

The Women's State Temperance Convention met to-day, at Doolittle Hall, and was called to order by Mrs. Vaughan, the President. Mrs. Potter and Rev. Mr. Barber were elected Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. Albro and Mrs. Richards, Secretaries.

A Business Committee and a Finance Committee were then appointed.

The following resolutions were reported:

The first expresses a strong interest in the coming struggle.

The second asserts that the paramount interests of a free State are those that surround the domestic hearth.

The third looks to the manhood of the State for the protection of those interests by the passage of the Maine Law.

The fourth regrets that in most villages that the young men who do not drink do not come forward more earnestly in support of temperance measures.

The fifth admits the Maine Law to be arbitrary, but claims its necessity as a means to greater ends.

The sixth congratulates the friends of temperance on the nomination of Myron Holly Clark.

The seventh hopes that Henry J. Raymond will be true to his pledges, though a convert at the eleventh hour.

The first, second and third resolutions were adopted, when the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The attendance was quite small.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention re-assembled to-day, Mrs. Vaughan presiding.

After a prayer had been offered by the Rev. Mr. Green, the resolutions offered yesterday were again read by Miss Clark.

Beriah Green supported the resolutions.

Miss Clark, of Leroy, pressed home the fact that every man and woman should cultivate a noble spirit of individuality.

Mrs. Shepperd, of Watertown, said it was her misfortune to have arrived at an advanced age before a woman could be found to speak for herself. The work of reform must be performed in despite of the influence of the rich. If it were only the common people that reformers had to contend against, their work would be exceedingly easy. Principalities and powers are combined against us, and it therefore becomes necessary for us to combine against combination. Women had much to do with securing a legal remedy for the protection and welfare of those who are dearest to her.

Miss Angelina Fish, of Victor, read the fifth resolution, endorsing the nomination of Myron H. Clark. She said she felt that she would be recreant to her duty if she failed to rejoice at his nomination. He was not only a sound Temperance man, but a sincere, earnest and praying Christian. She hoped that every woman in the State would exert the influence they possessed to secure the election of Clark. No one had more interest in the matter than women. Woman had a work to perform, and she was awaking to a sense of her power. She knew nothing of the

"Know Nothings," but if they were going to use their influence to defeat the election of a Temperance Governor, she should hope that "Old Nick" might have the "Know Nothings." Let us have the Maine Law first, and make the foreigners sober citizens.

Miss Clark said that Myron H. Clark's life was his guarantee. She was sorry she could not say as much for Henry J. Raymond, who had allowed noble women to be abused in his paper without rebuke.

Mrs. Albro then read a letter from Mrs. Nichols of Vermont, who gave as a reason for her being absent that she was very busy in preparing to remove to Kansas.

Mrs. Albro said that when the Maine Law was passed the work was not done. It must be executed to the letter. A public sentiment must be created to sustain it. She thought that Mr. Raymond would do right, though he did come in at the eleventh hour.

Mrs. Vaughan, of New York, thought that women should do something else besides talk. She was for the Maine Law. It would guard our children and diminish the number of drunkards. She advised the women to organize in every district, and to exert their organized influence on elections. This was done to a great extent last year, and it exerted a great influence in the complexion of the Legislature. In one Ward in New York every house was visited. She advised the women of Oswego to meet and vote for license or no license.

Beriah Green said that the women had no ticket, and they should use every influence they possessed, not for pledged candidates, but for those whose comprehensive principles of justice would lead them to do right on all questions—for men of integrity and philanthropy. A man who could not abandon his party for the sake of humanity was not fit for the support of noble women. She should support full-grown men whom she could rely upon, not infants of the eleventh hour.

Miss Clark indorsed Mr. Green's remarks, but she said there had not been manhood enough left after all that was done at the Saratoga and Auburn Conventions than to more than indorse the ticket of an old party.

The resolutions were then taken up and all adopted, except the seventh, which was struck out, after which the Convention adjourned until the evening.

#### EVENING SESSION.

At the re-assembling of the Convention this evening, it was expected that the Rev. Antoinette Brown would deliver an address, but she failed to arrive.

Beriah Green was the principal speaker of the evening, and he spoke in an eloquent strain of powerful logic.

He was followed by Mrs. Albro.

The Convention then adjourned.

The next meeting will be on the first Wednesday in December, at Palmyra.

#### For The Lily.

##### A Letter from the Prairies of Iowa.

DEAR LILY:—Why will you not allow yourself to be transplanted by the hand which has watched over you for so many years with so much care to our beautiful prairie State of Iowa? You took one journey westward last winter, when you changed your residence from New York to Ohio, now you have only to take another and you can unfold your white petals to the dwellers along the swiftly flowing Mississippi and the turbid Missouri. It will be but a brief journey, and its care and fatigue will soon be forgotten. The "Iron horse" will bring you all the way to our borders with speed and safety, and the whistle which announces your arrival, will be welcomed by many hearts. We have printers at more than one of our young and growing cities, who would cheerfully aid in unfolding and sending forth your beautiful leaves, and who would not run away, even were a woman to make her appearance in their offices.

And when once in our midst, you would find in the hearts of our people a generous response to your appeals for equal rights for all. We are

in truth, although I say it myself, a progressive people. We have few conservatives or old fogies among us. We hate slavery, intemperance, and all manner of wrong. We have just elected an Anti-Nebraska Governor and a Maine Law Legislature by nearly 3,000 majority. Our liquor law is even now more stringent than in most States, driving liquor almost entirely out of sight; but we want a better law, and we shall have it, and will enforce it when we get it. Our law-makers have also passed laws securing to woman her property, and the right to say to whom it shall descend when she dies. In short, we Iowaians believe we are picked people—the best in the country. We have dwellers here from every State in the Union. We have Yankees from New England, Buckeyes from Ohio, Hoosiers from Indiana, men and women from the banks of the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Susquehanna, the Potomac and the Ohio. We are a generous and hospitable race, and we carry our hearts in our hands. Our latch strings are all out, and the weary traveler is welcomed to our homes with a hearty good will, and dismissed with a fervent blessing.

Then too, we have one of the finest countries to dwell in that the sun ever shed his rays upon, or blessed with his genial, life-giving warmth. We have fertile prairies and green and lovely valleys. We have gushing springs, and clear and pellucid rivers. We have forests filled with game, the deer and the elk, and plains covered with a rich carpet of grass, amid which sparkle flowers of every hue. Our lands bring forth everything necessary to the food of man. We have wheat and corn in abundance. Our gardens produce the most luscious of melons, and the most useful of vegetables, and our orchards in a few years will vie with even those of New Jersey itself.

Thus, dear LILY, I have told you of the things to be found here, and the reasons why we think you ought to come among us. You may think I have praised our people and our State beyond their merits, but in this you are mistaken. Come and try us, dear LILY, and you will find us to be all I have told you. We think you can do us good. We think you could infuse into us more of your generous spirit, more of your detestation of wrong, more of your own contempt of the narrow prejudices and the absurd fashions which so much bear sway over the world. I believe your hands would be sustained and your spirit cheered by the welcome you would receive. Come then to Iowa, dear LILY, and gladden our hearts by your presence.

CLARA.

ON THE PRAIRIES, IOWA, Oct. 2, 1854.

We thank Clara kindly for the interest manifested in our behalf, and for her cordial invitation to us to transplant ourselves to the fertile soil of Iowa. We have goodly reports from that young and growing State, as to the richness of the soil, the liberality of the people and the justice of the laws; yet we fear the population is hardly sufficient, as yet, to give to THE LILY the attention and care necessary to sustain it; and that "Uncle Sam" has not provided proper facilities for the transportation of so huge a bulk as is now formed at our semi-monthly blossoming.

However, we will take the matter into consideration, and at some future time let Clara know our decision.—LILY.

The Order of Good Templars is progressing in Canada. The *Canadian Son of Temperance*, an influential organ of the Sons, says there is a large Lodge of Good Templars at Port Robinson. There are now over fifty members in it. There are three Lodges of Good Templars in Pelham, one at St. Johns, and one at Crowland. There is also one at Merrittville. They are all doing well. We understand that there is a Lodge started or to be started in Toronto.

The same paper further says the Good Templars will apply within a few months for the establishment of a Grand Lodge for Canada.

In looking over a package of letters and communications sent us during the excitement of the Dress question in 1851, we found the following from Mrs. E. A. Aldrich, which we think too good to be lost. We hardly know how it came to be overlooked so long—and yet we can at least partially account for it. During that year we were overrun with communications on the subject of Dress Reform—more than we could possibly have published had we devoted our entire paper to them. Piles of these letters were laid away, many of them unread, for future consideration, and that of Mrs. Aldrich among them; and we entirely forgot having received such a communication from her. We never have found time to set about the task in earnest of looking over these old letters till quite recently; but now we have made clean work of it. This was preserved on account of the many good thoughts it contains—the remainder were committed to the flames.—

ED.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, O. Aug. 1851.

MRS. EDITRESS:—The Book of Nature will ever be the great study of mankind, and it should always be held up to the youth of our country as the Treasury of God's gifts to man, and they taught from their infancy, that character, reputation and reward should be proportionate to their acquaintance with the writings of this Volume and their fidelity to its teachings. Nature being the embodiment of God, it becomes the sacred palladium of all that they should cherish, love and acquire.

In whatever department of Nature—or in whatever chapter of this Book a student is found, the very fact that he or she is there learning its contents, should be sufficient to rank them among the children of God.

You have entered the domain of this rich study—a few pages in particular, in the last half of the Volume—you have been to the normal female Form and enquired of it—the only Oracle on this subject, what is its natural costume—what is the best attire for woman. And you have returned from your private and faithful investigations, and have declared to the world the costume that you suppose Nature—the healthy Body requires.

Since you have articulated to the world the inarticulate speech of nature, to most ears, the people ask, did you rightly interpret the language of this Book? Did your vocal cords accord in their utterance with the still voice of the human Form? Did you remain sufficiently long with this Teacher to understand distinctly what her true whisperings were? Such are the questions of ladies. But there are those who live on the beck of Fashion and follow its biddings as obsequiously as the serf of the South does those of his master, who ask, did you get your style from Godey &c., believing that all women, but a few in Paris, are servants, are not blessed with self-observation, nor independent, original thought. Such you may expect will retard this righteous cause of yours, but they cannot destroy it, for the promise of the Supreme Ruler to the true and faithful of the cities of the plains, is now as full in force, as protective as then. Let error, sham, or what else, do what they can, they who correctly articulate with energy the speech of nature, have God for their patron and support, and the combined forces of the *dark side* of nature cannot encompass them.

But what is the natural Dress of woman? Who can answer this question? The non-laryngeal voice of the healthy, natural female figure—the science of Physiology—the diplomatised Teacher of the Infinite, who only is able to instruct woman in beauty, grace, symmetry, health and happiness, and thence in her most appropriate costume. And what does it say to the disciplined and highly cultivated ear of its student?

Its oracular answer is, that it shall be of that quantity and quality of material which will not curtail nor in the least embarrass the natural ac-

tions of the system, but *favor* and *protect* them. Muscular action must and shall be left free in its own native, sportive liberty; circulation must and shall be allowed to run its crimson and purple channels as freely as the zephyrs that play among the locks of the mountaineer. It announces that the costume shall protect the body from cold, heat, moisture and wind, and that it shall be tasteful, elegant and ornamental. She never interdicts embellishment and decoration, but is foremost in their encouragement.

The *wants* of the delicate female form, Mrs. Editress, you have carefully studied and rightly articulated in your costume. I admire it for its taste, elegance and beauty. I prize it above all habiliments, for its faithful adaptation to the physiological wants of the system—and I value it for its perfect protection to the body from the vicissitudes and impingements of the external world.

You have commenced a most important and a most imperative reform. A reform which will embrace in its final achievements more than any other of this age. It is fraught with infinite good.

Woman is, by an ancestral habit, chained to an opiate life, to a dull, insipid, worthless routine, to a cast-iron mould, physically and mentally, which keeps ten millions of immortal and God-like intelligences of this Republic in comparative ignorance and inaction. The American women have no monuments of their greatness in any of the departments of mental, moral and physical pursuits; they have no common object that is worthy of them; they have no grand field of labor; and they have no noble incentive to action? Wherefore is this? Were they made for playthings and servants? No! their Creator was almost profuse in their united endowments—they are unequalled for the variety and richness of their natural powers. Wherefore then this Night among the daughters of noble sires, the sisters of valiant, illustrious brothers, and the wives of the husbands of fame, wealth and glory? Because the animating spirit of great actions, worthy deeds and stirring sentiments are not in them! Like the beautiful flowers, the fire of womanhood has not been kindled; they are passively saying to the wheels of Time, roll on! we are satisfied with our ride!

That forged chain, these centuries old, must be broken, and that speedily too, or the genius of Liberty will take its flight from the land of the Stars and Stripes. And WOMAN must snap it. Trammel's removed otherwise than by the resistance of the oppressed, than by the outbursts of the fettered soul, are like opening the gates to domestic pets; the *feeling* is not there that thirsts and pants for Liberty. Woman must, herself, awake, and realize the thralldom that has crept stealthily around her; she must know that she is herself crucifying her entire sex by this inoperative, unambitious, listless life. Man has done and is doing all she will let him do for her; he offers no obstacle to her wishes, labors nor desires, but invites her to the golden fields of mind and morals; and even to all the attractive and easily conducted physical pursuits. Something must be done to stimulate and nourish in American women, observation, perception, reflection, self-reliance and earnest, energetic action. Heretofore she has failed to see that she possessed such divine gifts, and failed far more in developing them.

This reform in Clothes will enable her to see that she can overstep the landmarks of ages with safety—and that exercise will so strengthen and embolden her wing, that soon she will take another and a longer flight, and just as soon as she once gets a confidence and control of her pinions, she will, as freely as the eagle, scale every object of the eye, of the mind, and of the heart. Ten millions of women thus pinioned and directed towards Heaven, will call back to earth the goddess of Liberty, cement in one grand brotherhood these Empire States, plant anew the tree of Knowledge and cast out from the heart of man all evil by the sun of Truth and Love.

This national and Herculean labor you have commenced, and I wish your every aid and encouragement, for infinite good will follow in its career and completion. Mrs. E. A. ALDRICH.

### For the Lily. THE EARLY CALLED.

BY S. S. F.

How sweet in early Spring to die,  
Ere the young heart hath learned to sigh,  
Ere time hath changed, or grief hath chased  
The smile of joy from the sunny face.

I had a dream, a blissful dream,  
And to my longing arms was given  
A cherub one, while o'er me beamed  
A light that caught its hues from heaven.

But angels sought my fairy home,  
And bore from earth my precious flower;  
For o'er her brow Death slowly traced,  
And won her to its cold embrace.

Oh! then a change came o'er my dream,  
And not a ray of sunshine gleamed  
To break the gloom of dark despair;  
Death seemed disrobed of every fear.

Grief bowed before the silent clay,  
And longed to soar from Earth away;  
The silence of the grave to me  
Were sweeter than Earth's misery.

But soon a calm came o'er my mind;  
A ray of hope, of light divine,  
Swept through the chambers of my soul;  
In melody its anthem rolled.

I listened as its witching spell  
Arose with soft voluptuous swell;  
A strain of heavenly music breathed,  
Celestial scenes themselves revealed.

Oh blessed Truth! to thee I own  
Thy sweet delicious power,  
As the refreshing dews of even  
Awake the drooping flower.

Begone, my thoughts that long have clothed  
The grave in dark and sad regret!  
For man there is a brighter sphere,  
Where grief and care will be forgot.

There is a voice that Nature speaks,  
Proclaims the happy hour of morn;  
To mortal man it breathes of peace  
Now o'er this orb in gladness dawns.

### NOT AT HOME.

What a fashionable excuse this is rapidly becoming! What a multitude of motives are hidden beneath the veil which it throws over the human heart! Many who have been educated with a horror of direct falsehood, learn to avail themselves of such a pretext with a readiness which would astonish them, were they to look at the matter in its true light.

Follow a lady on a round of calls, and mark how often you hear these brief, but significant words, "Not at home." You will, perhaps stop first at an elegant mansion in yonder square. The mistress of the establishment is one of the elite of our city, a woman whose brilliant beauty and charming manners render her the brightest ornament of the gay society in which she moves. She was a reigning belle in her girlhood, and is scarcely less admired now in the thirtieth winter of her butter fly life. Last night, long after the church clocks struck twelve, she might have been seen in the crowded ball-room gliding through the mazy figures of the dance, or chatting with a vivacity that enchanted every listener. But this morning she is quite another person; her face is pale and haggard, her eyes are listless, and her limbs weary. Sitting in her arm-chair with a wrapper carelessly folded around her form, she seems little like the star of the festal hall. She starts slightly when she hears the door bell ring and wonders who has come. But she has no idea of seeing any visitor in that plight; she does not intend that an envious rival shall know how much of her loveliness is due to an elaborate toilette, and so she accounts for her non-appearance with the potent message, "not at home."

You turn from the servant who gives you this information, and after walking some distance, pause at a far less imposing dwelling. But here you will be disappointed. The lady of the house has, by the sudden reverses to which every family is subject, been left without any help. She is

obliged to act as cook, or have no dinner, and though she is sadly vexed, she is busy in the kitchen. Her brow is flushed and damp with perspiration; her hair is disordered, and her dress has unmistakeable traces of contact with the flour barrel. What a predicament! How can she receive callers under such circumstances? She is in dismay for a moment, but soon decides that she cannot admit them. Now why does she not honestly tell her little girl to say that it is not convenient for her to see company? Aye, pride rules her also, and she apologizes for sending you away, with that false phrase, "not at home."

Wondering, perchance, at this repulse from one who has heretofore given you a cordial welcome, you hasten down the street. As you pass an old building wearing an air of shabby gentility, you hear an uncouth Irish maid repeating the same sentence to a waiting guest on the threshold. Could you by some magic transport yourself into the drawing-room of the house, you would find a clue to the mystery. Everything there bespeaks the stern struggle to keep up appearances on a meagre income. A middle-aged woman in a faded morning dress is engaged in re-modelling a cloak which was her mother's, for herself. The material is spread out on the carpet, and in a kneeling posture she is examining it and planning how it can be pieced into a decent garment. The floor is littered with the various implements she may need; the well preserved curtains, which are usually kept closely drawn, are flung back, and thus every broken chair, and dilapidated table are fully exposed. The sound of the heavy iron knocker startles her, but she will not have the carefully hoarded secrets of her domestic economy exposed to the gaze of her acquaintances, and so she commissions her only servant to say that she is "not at home."

Probably neither of these women realize that they are lying, or feel any compunctions of conscience with regard to it. There was a time when it was no easy task for them—when remembering a mother's pious counsels they were troubled at such a miserable subterfuge. But custom has sanctioned the practice; other people do it, and, therefore, they have concluded that *there is no harm in it*.

Away with this *fashionable lying*; away with it! Have moral courage enough to say you are engaged at least, if you cannot meet your friends, but do not descend to falsehood—do not degrade yourself into a coward. Be true to the best impulses of your nature; let principle guide you, and you will lend your influence to elevate, rather than debase the society in which you mingle—*Olive Branch*.

Mrs. Francis D. Gage delivered the Address before the Washington county Agricultural Society, at its late Fair. This is the first instance of the kind on record.

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